5: Castetter & Bell N-5 (1938-1940 1942
NU28 Papago NU28
Pima NU29

and dried for storage "some yellow-green worms." It is also mentioned by Lloyd.[107]

Lumholtz[108] described the Sand Papago as depending for their animal food upon jackrabbits, which were caught by running them down in the sand; mountain sheep, mule deer and antelope, all three killed with bow and arrow; and muskrats, lizards, and fish obtained on the Gulf Coast. Similarly Díaz,[109] in 1774, observed that the Indians (doubtless Sand Papago) living in the sierras between El Carrizal and the Gila, in extreme southwestern Arizona, maintained themselves on deer, mountain sheep and rats (also mesquite, screwbean, pitajaya, sahuaro, tunas and certain roots). Only one of Underhill's informants, a Sand Papago from Sonora, had any recollection of mountain sheep hunting.

Mange's[110] account informs us of the poverty of some of the Papago as well as the utilization of certain animal foods not heretofore mentioned. Thus he referred in 1699 to a *ranchería* at an eddy, twelve leagues from the Eddy La Luna (in extreme southwestern Arizona), where there were thirty nude and poor Indians "who only sustained themselves with roots, locusts and other wild fruits." Also at Bacapa *ranchería* there were eighty Papagos, nude and poor, who "at times of the year they sustain themselves with shellfish." Likewise, at Basotucán (in Sonora) were nude and poor Papagos whose only sustenance was roots, some shellfish, locusts, and lizards which they called iguanas. One reference characterizes the Papago as not disdaining, in seasons of scarcity, "even snakes, lizards, and toads."[111]

The dog was really the only animal domesticated by either Pima or Papago. A few species of birds were kept captive for their feathers, especially the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), the thick-billed parrot or macaw (*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyn-*

[107] Lloyd, *op. cit.*, p. 124.
[108] Lumholtz, *op. cit.*, pp. 204, 330-33.
[109] Bolton, *op. cit.*, pp. 260-61, 263.
[110] Mange, *op. cit.*, pp. 263, 285, 286-87.
[111] Bancroft, *Native Races*, I, 539.